

Ressam, who is not a member of al Qaeda, has stated that the cells were independent, but were given lists of the types of targets that were approved and were initiated into the doctrine of the international Jihad. Ressam explicitly noted that his own terrorism attack did not have bin Laden's blessing or his money, but he believed it would have been given had he asked for it. He did state that bin Laden urged more operations within the United States.

THE INTERNATIONAL JIHAD

We believe the suicide hijackers of September 11, 2001 acted in support of the 1998 fatwa which, in turn describes what we believe is the international jihad. During 1997 UBL described the "international jihad" as follows:

"The influence of the Afghan jihad on the Islamic world was so great and it necessitates that people should rise above many of their differences and unite their efforts against their enemy. Today, the nation is interacting well by uniting their efforts through jihad against the U.S. which has in collaboration with the Israeli government led the ferocious campaign against the Islamic world in occupying the holy sites of the Muslims. . . . [A]ny act of aggression against any of this land of a span of the hand measure makes it a duty for Muslims to send a sufficient number of their sons to fight off that aggression."

In May of 1988, UBL gave an interview in which he stated "God willing, you will see our work on the news. . . ." The following August the East African embassy bombings occurred. That was bin Laden speaking, but it should be remembered that the call to harm America is not limited to al Qaeda. Shortly after September 11 Mullah Omar said "the plan [to destroy America] is going ahead and God willing it is being implemented. . . ." Sheikh Ikrama Sabri, a Palestinian Mufti, said in a radio sermon in 1997, "Oh Allah, destroy America, her agents, and her allies! Cast them into their own traps, and cover the White House with black!" Ali Khameine'i, in 1998, said "The American regime is the enemy of [Iran's] Islamic government and our revolution." There are many other examples, but the lesson to be drawn is that al Qaeda is but one faction of a larger and very amorphous radical anti-western network that uses al Qaeda members as well as others sympathetic to al Qaeda's ideas or that share common hatreds.

Information from a variety of sources repeatedly carries the theme from Islamic radicals that expresses the opinion that we just don't get it. Terrorists world-wide speak of jihad and wonder why the western world is focused on groups rather than on the concepts that make them a community. One place to look at the phenomenon of the "international jihad" is the web. Like many other groups, Muslim extremists have found the Internet to be a convenient tool for spreading propaganda and helpful hints for their followers around the world. Web sites calling for jihad, or holy war, against the West are not uncommon.

One of the larger jihad-related Internet offers primers including "How Can I Train Myself for Jihad." Traffic on this site, which is available in more than a dozen languages, increased 10-fold following the attacks, according to a spokesman for the site.

The lesson to be taken from this is that al Qaeda is far less a large organization than a facilitator, sometimes orchestrator, of Islamic militants around the globe. These militants are linked by ideas and goals, not be organizational structure. The intent is establishment of a state, or states ruled by Islamic law and free of western influence. Bin Laden's contribution to the Islamic jihad is

a creature of the modern world. He has spawned a global network of individuals with common, radical ideas, kept alive through modern communications and sustained through forged documents and money laundering activities on a global scale. While some may consider extremist Islam to be in retreat at the moment, its roots run deep and exceedingly wide. Those roots take many forms, one of which is the focus of this hearing.

In the final analysis, the International Jihad movement is comprised of dedicated individuals committed to establishing the umma through terrorist means. Many of these are persons who attended university together, trained in the camps together, traveled together. Al Qaeda and the international terrorists remain focused on the United States as their primary target. The United States and its allies, to include law enforcement and intelligence components worldwide have had an impact on the terrorists, but they are adapting to changing circumstances. Speaking solely from an operational perspective, investigation of these individuals who have no clear connection to organized terrorism, or tenuous ties to multiple organizations, is becoming increasingly difficult.

The current FISA statute has served the nation well, but the International Jihad Movement demonstrates the need to consider whether a different formulation is needed to address the contemporary terrorism problem. While I cannot discuss specific cases in a public hearing, the FBI has encountered individuals who cannot be sufficiently linked to a terrorist group or organization as required by FISA. The FBI greatly appreciates the Committee's consideration of this issue and looks forward to working with the Committee to find the best approach for appropriate investigation of such individuals.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO SHEILA C. JOY

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend Sheila C. Joy for her devoted service to the United States Department of Justice.

Sheila C. Joy was born in Springfield, MA, and graduated from the University of Massachusetts. After two years of civilian service in the United States Air Force, Mrs. Joy began her career with the United States Department of Justice. Beginning as a Staff Assistant, she successfully worked through the ranks and is presently a program man-

ager responsible for reviewing judicial appointments in the Office of Policy Development. She has made great strides to ensure United States judges are fairly appointed to the bench, and I am honored to have had the opportunity to work so closely with her.

The Department of Justice is a better organization because of Mrs. Joy's hard work, and she can take great pride in all she has accomplished during her tenure. She is to be commended for her integrity, dedication, and fairness in reviewing judicial appointments. Mrs. Joy has been an outstanding model of excellence to the numerous men and women she has worked with during her thirty five years with the Department of Justice, and I am certain she will continue to set a fine example for others to follow as she continues her career. She is an excellent asset to the American justice system, and I applaud her for the positive impact she had made.

It has been a privilege to have worked with such an outstanding lady. Again, I want to thank Mrs. Joy for all of her tireless efforts and for the friendship she has provided me during our many years of working together. I wish Mrs. Joy and her three lovely children the best of luck in all future endeavors, and may the years to come bring good health and happiness.

MASSACHUSETTS MEMORIAL SERVICE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am honored to join all of you, the families of loved ones from across our Commonwealth who lost their lives last September 11.

We come to this birthplace of liberty to remember, to give honor, and to express our resolve.

All around us in this historic place are the images of famous leaders who brought life and nationhood to the ideals that were attacked a year ago, on a day whose dawn had seemed almost uniquely American in its sunny optimism.

Etched on the wall around this stage are the names of heroes who gave their lives for our country on September 11, 2001. The list is heartbreaking, and it goes on and on. These heroes were famous in a different way, famous to their friends for their fabled jumpshot in a neighborhood park, or prized in their firms for a brilliance tempered by laughter, or celebrated by their young children as super-heroes, able to launch them into the air with an easy toss, and always there to catch them. They expected to pass the ball again, to make another trade or tell another joke, to come home that night and read a bedtime story.

Then they were gone, in the darkness at mid-morning which succeeded that sunny dawn. We mourn them for the years that were too few and the hopes that were unfulfilled. We praise them for the way they lived, and in so many cases for the bravery in the way they